

Published by Chattanooga News Co.
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Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager
Entered Postoffice as Second-Class Mail
Rates of Subscription—Single copy, 5c
By carrier: One week, 35c; one month,
\$1.00; six months, \$5.00; twelve
months, \$9.00.
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The council of defense is now try-
ing to defend itself.

In attempting to enter an alibi, the
Turk finds his former friends turn-
ing a deaf ear.

It is probably worth while to re-
mark that Frank Walsh's flag is still
there.

Now they are claiming that Clem-
ence's promise of early retire-
ment had a string tied to it.

Irish bishops are not satisfied
with machine gun rule as meeting
their ideal of self-determination.

It is announced that sugar prices
are now considered high enough. At
least, that is the consumer's opinion.

There appears to be a dearth of
satisfactory cabinet material in Eu-
rope as one of the results of the
war.

Maybe Germany is staging that
unhappy temper in the hope that Uncle
Sam will come across with a good
fat loan.

Having secured its commission
government, the Johnson City Staff
now appears uncertain over what to
do with it.

One of the acute issues of the day
seems to be the providing of better
defenses for jails which contain con-
traband booze.

Honest, now, was that alleged lux-
ury tax on soda fountain drinks ever
repealed? That league of nations
was so confused.

There is a limit to the vicar of
Wallingborough's mixture of patri-
otism and religion. He draws the
line at Tipperary.

Topping over of one cabinet after
another indicates that the ministry
is not a very dependable profession
in Europe just now.

Senators insist that the league of
nations will produce war, not peace.
And then, to clinch their prophecy,
they proceed to start the fireworks.

Senator Robert L. Owen, of Okla-
homa, is one of the latest presi-
dential entries. A few other sena-
tors are still to be heard from.

Editor Brisbane has purchased a
new newspaper interest in New Jersey.
That state, we believe, was the origi-
nator of the "no beer, no work" slogan.

Discussion of Burleson's probable
successor is already being heard, one
newspaper going so far as to express
its willingness to accept Joe Tumulty
instead.

Virginia has decided that the lib-
erties of the people will not be en-
dangered if somebody in the state
should happen to study the German
language.

"Man wants but little here below,
nor wants that little long." Perhaps
there may have been such a man
somewhere, some time, but the quo-
tation has no application to Italy.

A London clergyman predicts that
the close of the current year will
bring the end of history. He will
have some trouble, however, in con-
vincing the world that there is any
limit to the making of books.

It is proposed in congress to abo-
lish the department of the interior
and substitute therefor the depart-
ment of public works. On the the-
ory, presumably, that changing the
name of a rose improves its frag-
rance.

It is reported that President Poin-
care may not attend the "signing"
ceremonial. But that won't matter
much. He and King George have
mighty little to do with what is go-
ing on.

Praying for rain is not an unusual
phenomenon in this country, but
down in Louisiana the sprinkler
seems to have tilted the wrong way
and they have been praying for the
rain to stop.

Perhaps objections to Article X
could be measurably satisfied if, in
ratification, each country should in-
terpret it as simply a mutual pledge
not to grab the territory of another
nation by force.

Sir Robert Borden is experiencing
trouble in the reorganization of his
cabinet over the tariff question. The
tariff will always be resented by
those Canadians who want free trade
with this country.

An exchange has discovered that
our treasury department has a per-
fect drainage system. As an exhibit,
it may be pointed out that the en-
cave has just added \$200,000,000 to
the house naval bill.

Remarks the Jacksonville Times-
Union: "First thing we know a man
who is not fond of beefsteak will
get a constitutional amendment
through prohibiting its use." Hardly.
The butcher's price will save him
all that trouble.

A government bulletin suggests
butter milk as a substitute for the
beverage to be outlawed July 1, as-
suming, of course, that "buttermilk
renewal" makes the skin fair and keeps
the complexion." The dairy producer,
however, seems to have beaten us to
all this information.

"EXPLOITING THE UNIFORM."

The following statement has been
compiled at the headquarters of the
Home Service division of the Ameri-
can Red Cross with the design of its
editorial use in the newspapers:
"While it is felt that impostors
wearing the uniform of the United
States army, navy or marine corps
are not so numerous as to constitute
a menace, there are enough of them
wearing the uniform of the United
States army, navy or marine corps
to be a menace to the service. Dis-
charged soldiers may lawfully wear
their uniform, provided they wear
the prescribed red discharge chev-
rons. This is not only their right,
but it is a practice to be encouraged
within reasonable limits. No one
will question the right of a dis-
charged soldier to wear his uniform
at work, the supposition being that
it is a matter of his own business.
This public attitude encourages the
impostor, and it is therefore al-
lowed to exploit the uniform un-
less there is danger of precisely
what the government is trying to
discourage—the tramp soldier.
"The uniform is also being put to
unusually uses by soldiers who go
about selling souvenirs, music, etc.,
to persons who buy for no other rea-
son than because they are wearing
helping some deserving person keep
the wolf from the door. The men are
not soldiers, but uniformed peddlers,
and, of course, they are not sol-
diers, but reflecting no credit upon
themselves, their employers or their
country. The ease with which they
carry on this trade encourages imi-
tation, and causes the public to sus-
pect the motives of the peddler. No
doubt, many of these men have
fallen victims to the persuasive argu-
ments of some sharp agent who has
realized the appeal their uniform
carries and is making hay while the
sun shines.
"If this country were sending a de-
feated army home in rags and tatters
to become a public burden, the
soldiers would then be the public
charge. But neither the public nor
the soldiers can afford to forget that
as an army the American army suf-
fered only a few of the hardships
of battle, and that its victory was won
by the superior quality of the manhood
enlisted. The survivors are being
sent home in civilian clothes, in good
health and fit, if men ever were,
to earn a living as civilians. The lib-
eral provisions for disabled soldiers
eliminate the maligned beggar, and it
is felt that on the whole there is lit-
tle reason why any man should ex-
ploit the uniform for personal gain.
"This statement was the result of a
study of the uniform of the sol-
dier as a badge of honor, not an in-
strument for playing a confidence
game. We believe that most soldiers
appreciate the significance and in-
violability of their country's uni-
form, but occasionally it is forgotten.
The Red Cross does well to remind
all of their obligation. It serves to
warn the public against imposition
at the same time.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

As intimated in these columns a
day or two ago, there have been
some indications of "financial mad-
ness" in this country. For two or
three weeks, New York has been in
the throes of a speculation craze of
more or less severity. The move-
ment was only checked by the
rates on call money, which went
spiking upward. Transactions at
20 per cent. were reported. The fed-
eral reserve bank found it necessary
to inquire about who was furnishing
money for the stock speculation. But
all of this simply represented an out-
burst of confidence in the soundness
of business conditions.

A most optimistic and encouraging
review of the domestic business sit-
uation was printed in the Philadel-
phia Record Monday. Nearly every-
line is said to be feeling the urge
of increased trade. Many manufac-
turing concerns were reported as with-
drawing their men from the road in
order to make an effort to catch up
with orders. There is an extraordi-
narily strong retail business in staple
articles and luxuries as well. More
prices are reported as advancing than
are declining. This, of course,
means that there is plenty of money
among the people to buy what they
want, and they are buying. When
the mammoth wheat crop starts to
market, this condition will be greatly
intensified.

Steel continues to improve, al-
though summer is proverbially the
slack period in steel. The mills are
reported running at 70 per cent. ca-
pacity. There had been a continual
decline in output after the signing of
the armistice until early in May,
when a minimum of 50 per cent. was
reached. Since that, a gradual im-
provement has been in progress. The
market for cotton goods is strong
and the demand, both internal and
foreign, increasing. Prices also show
increases. The shoe trade is exceed-
ing expectations. Foodstuffs are still
going strong, though here and there
are indications of a tendency toward
easing up a bit.

Building operations continue to
exhibit big increases in volume, the
percentage of gain showing larger
almost daily. Automobile makers are
the largest buyers of steel products
and are having great difficulty in
filling orders. Pipe mills are also
able to sell all the pipe they can turn
out for use in the oil regions. The
examples cited are fairly character-
istic of all lines of trade. In some
there is more conservatism, but in
none is there a visible depression. It
is confidently believed that the war
settlement, now thought near at
hand, will measurably augment the
favorable prospects at present ob-
servable.

Influence from the wheat harvest,
with big prices guaranteed, will soon
be felt in the channels of trade.
Weather conditions have not been so
favorable for corn and cotton, but
both are now developing fast. The
acreage of both these staples is
slightly below last year, hence good
prices are practically assured. Most
of the loss in acreage was sown in
wheat. Crop conditions, as well as
conditions in industry, are consid-
ered extremely healthy.

PASSING OF F. A. HOOD.

A message which brought surprise
and sorrow to many friends in Chat-
tanooga and surrounding territory
was that which announced the death
of Col. F. A. Hood at San Diego, Cal.,
Wednesday night. It was not gen-
erally known that he was seriously ill.
It was only known that he had
accompanied an invalid son to Col-
orado two years ago in the hope of
improving the latter's health; that
the son died about a year ago and
that Col. Hood had decided to re-
main longer on account of his own
impaired health. But his friends gen-
erally did not know he was in any
immediate danger of death.

Col. Hood was more or less of an
institution in Chattanooga. In addi-
tion to the fact that he was a suc-
cessful business man, he was, per-
haps, the most intimate and devoted
local friend of William Jennings
Bryan. He became acquainted with
Mr. Bryan at the Chicago conven-
tion of 1896, and their intimacy and
friendship continued until his death.
Col. Hood was the organizer of the
Bryan Birthday club and the lending
spirit in the several banquets which
it gave. These banquets were not
able occasions, liberally attended by
eminent persons, and two or three
times by Mr. Bryan himself.

One of the obvious traits of Col.
Hood's character was his opti-
mistic and genial frankness. He was
just the type of man whose friend-
ship is relished by the Nebraska
statesman, whom he followed
unswervingly. He knew little of
the arts of the politician, hence did
not achieve distinction in public life,
but he was a friend who could be
trusted. Honest and true, faithful
alike to principle and to his friends,
Col. Hood will be genuinely missed
by a wide circle in East Tennessee,
who were accustomed to his warm
hand clasp. Two sons had been
taken within the past few years. Now
the father goes to join them in the
land of shadows.

The loss of F. A. Hood will be felt
by many who had the good fortune
to know him and enjoy his friend-
ship. It will also be felt by the com-
munity at large, for though un-
avoidably withdrawn temporarily
from its activities, he was a great
friend of Chattanooga. He gave to
the city more than he received at
his hands. His duty is to be brought
home and buried here where he had
lived and labored for thirty years.

SHOULD MAKE US CAREFUL.

"But it is true," asks the Spring-
field Republican, "that the spirit in
which the Germans sign does not
matter. If a lasting peace and a
better world order are what the
allies most desire it matters very
much. At least, it is a matter of
degree. The signing of the armistice
is a badge of honor, not an in-
strument for playing a confidence
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wheat. Crop conditions, as well as
conditions in industry, are consid-
ered extremely healthy.

THE WAR IS OVER.

With reference to the peace sit-
uation, the Nashville Banner makes
the following observation:
"Whatever Germany may do, it is
the part of the United States to ac-
cept the peace, to lay aside bitter-
ness, to cease talking about the war
as much as possible and to go to it
with all its might for prosperity and
a better world for everybody."
We make haste to agree heartily
with the foregoing sentiment from
our contemporary. The United States
ought to turn from war, accept peace
and devote its energies to restora-
tion of composure and prosperity all
over the world. We can more readi-
ly do this than anybody else. The
war has injured us much less se-
verely than other nations. There is
less occasion for prolonged bitterness
on our part. Moreover, our distance
protects us from the friction and
annoyances of a border contact or
neighborhood proximity with those
with whom we have been at war.
We are peculiarly situated and fitted
to lead in the promotion of an era
of better feeling. Let's not neglect the
proffered opportunity.

And just as America should lead
the world back to peace, the news-
papers should be the chanticleers of
America. It is an honor to cease
from strife and we have striven long
enough. The world has had enough
of destruction—about all it can stand
—and is now pleading for recon-
struction. There is no need of the
war before all of the European
wars are entirely obliterated,
but it is worth while to bend
our efforts in that direction. Ameri-
can newspapers should not magnify
trifles and thus tend to inflame the
people. They should not too readily
impugn the good faith of those na-
tions they may not understand.
America has shown that she knows
how to fight. Now she ought to
demonstrate that she knows how to
keep the peace.

LET'S HAVE THE NAMES.

It would be of considerable inter-
est to the people of Tennessee to
have a list of the persons who have
indorsed State Senator J. Parks
Worley for marshal. Senator
Shields is said to have given out the
statement that his choice of Worley
was made after he had been recom-
mended by many of the prominent
political leaders of East Tennessee.
If this is the case, it would be in-
teresting to know who are these po-
litical leaders that have set the seal
of their approval on this candidacy.
It would also be interesting to know
if it is true that Senator Shields
not only joined Senator Shields in
making the recommendation, but
also went in person with his conferees
to the department of justice, where
he gave his assurance that the ap-
pointment was a proper one and
ought to be made. Of course, it is
generally the custom for two sena-
tors of the same party to agree on a
division of patronage, but cer-
tainly such an arrangement ought
not to apply in the case of the se-
lection of a man against whom such
charges have been made as against
Mr. Worley and before the depart-
ment of justice had completed its in-
vestigation. Five years ago when
Worley was a candidate for the same
place he was not appointed. Was it
that Senator Shields did not care
to be a candidate for re-election
with this appointment? Or do you
not believe that Senator Shields
But one year from now Senator Mc-
Coy will likely be a candidate for
re-election. He has made a record
which has won him many friends.
Wasn't it asking him to assume a
great deal to make him a party in
full part to the Worley indorse-
ment?

GERMANY FOLLOWS ONLY
STRONG LEADERS.

If the crown prince had some of
the qualities of leadership of a
Hohenzollern ancestor, Frederick the
Great, or even William I, his escape
to the fatherland might mean an-
other hundred days war, such as
Napoleon's return from Elba precipi-
tated. The German people has al-
ways been peculiar in this respect:
When led by strong men they fought
with the greatest patriotism and
were practically unconquerable.
When their rulers were weak, as was
the case with King Frederick Wil-
liam of Prussia, who was on the
throne during the Napoleonic wars,
they suffered almost every humili-
lation and were easily overcome. It
was Queen Louise and her gen-
erals, Stein and Schanholst, who
aroused the people and finally threw
off the yoke. Unquestionably there
is a strong military and royalist
party yet in Germany, and the
humiliation imposed by the treaty
would drive the people either into
desperate resistance, or into worse
anarchy. The terrible scenes in
Hamburg are an evidence of the bol-
shevist movement. The masses are
without hope in an economic way,
and may be swayed to extremes,
either of reaction or of radicalism.
If Frederick William were popular
and inspired confidence, his arrival
across the Rhine would be an event
to cause deep concern in allied coun-
tries. But he is considered rather a
weak figure, perhaps not as soft-
ped or profligate as represented in
the newspapers, but certainly not of
a heroic type.

Later—Today's cables deny that
the crown prince has left Holland,
but state that the ex-kaiser is pre-
paring to do so.

We do not presume that the sug-
gestion of the marketplace for an
auditorium site is serious. It is
probably put out with the purpose of
getting prices on other sites. We
have now for several years been
building up a market as an institu-
tion. It is at last successful. To
move the market or make any ma-
terial change in its arrangement
might be fatal. In addition, a great
deal of valuable property about the
market would have to be purchased.
The building of the auditorium there
would close an important street. Lit-
tle parking space would be avail-
able for automobiles. It is true the
only auditoriums in Knoxville, Ashe-
ville and some other cities are over
markets, but these structures are
not on anything like the scale which
is needed here.

The Man That Makes the Taxes

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Washington, June 21.—"Income Tax
Tayer, meet Mr. Joseph S. McCoy, Mr.
McCoy, meet your victim."
It might not have been in good taste
to make such an introduction a few
months back, when millions of men
and women throughout the country
were struggling with their income tax
returns. But now that the worst is
over it is in order to present the power
behind the throne of taxation. This
power is just plain Joe McCoy, middle-
aged and pleasant. He is a govern-
ment actuary.

Figures are McCoy's specialty. He
works with them, talks about them and
dreams of them. He is never so happy
as when he is computing some big gov-
ernment financial problem that runs
into the billions. The more figures, the
better he likes it. Much of the story
of the government's business is done in
billions these days, when the annual in-
come of the government is \$1,175,000,000,
the total expense of operating the gov-
ernment in 1915.

While the constitution of the United
States provides that "all bills for rais-
ing revenue shall originate in the house
of representatives," the present revenue
law, which is estimated to raise about
\$4,000,000,000 this year, had its origin
in the mind of McCoy. It is the inge-
nuity of McCoy that has made the in-
come tax what it is today.

McCoy figured out the income tax
rates and did it in a scientific way. He
admits that he stood out strongly for
placing the heaviest burden upon the
shoulders of the rich, and letting the
poor man off as easily as possible. The
income tax is one of his pet ideas in
laying the foundation for this tax.
McCoy has gathered statistics on the most
trifling expenditures of our every day
life. He had to estimate how many
times we went to the movies and how
many times we went to the theatre. He
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